

EDDIE CHARLES WALKER,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 v.) No. 4:05CV2362 (DDN)
)
 STATE OF MISSOURI, et al.,)
)
 Defendants.)

This matter is before the Court upon the application of Eddie Charles Walker (registration no. 527981), an inmate at the Northeast Correctional Center (NECC),¹ for leave to commence this action without payment of the required filing fee. For the reasons stated below, the Court finds that the applicant does not have sufficient funds to pay the entire filing fee and will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). Furthermore, based upon a review of the complaint, the Court finds that the complaint should be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) a prisoner bringing a civil

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action in forma pauperis is required to pay the full amount of the filing fee. If the prisoner has insufficient funds in his prison account to pay the entire fee, the Court must assess and, when funds exist, collect an initial partial filing fee of 20 percent of the greater of (1) the average monthly deposits in the prisoner's account; or (2) the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the prior six month period. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the prisoner is required to make monthly payments of 20 percent of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's account. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The agency having custody of the prisoner will forward these monthly payments to the Clerk of Court each time the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10, until the filing fee is fully paid. Id.

Applicant has submitted an affidavit and a certified copy of his prison account statement for the six month period immediately preceding the submission of his complaint. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1),(2). A review of applicant's account statement indicates an average monthly deposit of \$2.83, and an average monthly account balance of \$0.30. Applicant has insufficient funds to pay the entire filing fee. Accordingly, the Court will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$0.57, which is 20 percent of applicant's average monthly deposit.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court may dismiss a complaint filed in forma pauperis at any time if the action is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. An action is frivolous if "it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). An action fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted if it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief. Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957); Jackson Sawmill Co. v. United States, 580 F.2d 302, 306 (8th Cir. 1978), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 1070 (1979).

In reviewing a pro se complaint under § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court must give the complaint the benefit of a liberal construction. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). The Court must also weigh all factual allegations in favor of the plaintiff, unless the facts alleged are clearly baseless. Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 32-33 (1992); Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

The complaint

Plaintiff seeks injunctive and monetary relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for alleged violations of his constitutional rights. Named as defendants are the State of Missouri, Judge Timothy Wilson, Officer Keith McGull, Officer Robinson, Judge Jimmy

Edwards, Officer Brian Gilmore, and prosecuting attorney Jennifer Joyce. Liberally construing the complaint, plaintiff alleges that he was wrongfully convicted in state court of distributing cocaine base.

Discussion

Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). To the extent that plaintiff seeks immediate or speedier release from incarceration, his sole remedy is a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, not an action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973).

To the extent that plaintiff seeks damages stemming from his allegedly wrongful conviction and incarceration, he cannot maintain a claim for damages unless and until his conviction is expunged or overturned in an appropriate proceeding. See Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994). Even if not barred by Heck, plaintiff's claims against the State of Missouri, Judge Wilson, Judge Edwards, and Jennifer Joyce should be dismissed because these defendants are immune from damages under § 1983. See Will v. Michigan Dep't of State Police, 491 U.S. 58, 63 (1989) (state and state agencies are immune from damages under § 1983); Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349, 356-57 (1978) (state judge immune from damages under § 1983 for actions taken in his judicial capacity); Imbler v. Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409, 431-32 (1976) (prosecutor immune for damages under § 1983

for initiation of criminal prosecution and presenting state's case).

In accordance with the foregoing,

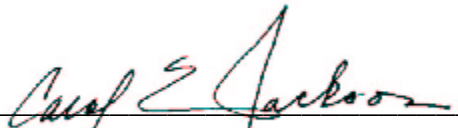
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis [Doc. #1] is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiff shall pay an initial partial filing fee of \$0.57 within thirty (30) days from the date of this order. Plaintiff is instructed to make his remittance payable to "Clerk, United States District Court," and to include upon it: (1) his name; (2) his prison registration number; (3) the case number; and (4) that the remittance is for an original proceeding.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall not issue process or cause process to issue upon the complaint because the complaint is legally frivolous or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or both. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

An appropriate order shall accompany this order and memorandum.

Dated this 6th day of March, 2006.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE